NEW YORK DAILY TRIES OF THERESON, OFTOBER 2, LINE

E BANAS

Abolitionism have been preferred against them. How stands it with the little Brigadier? Is there a Know-Nothing, or Whig editor, or partisan, throughout the length and breadth of the Commonwealth, or the South, that will not say that Pierce was true to the South, that will not say that Pierce was true to the South upon the question of Siavery? They say that platupon the question of Siavery? They say that platupon the question of Siavery? They say that platupon they say that platupon they say that platupon they be say that platupon they say that platupon they say that platupon they say that platupon they section? I tell you that platforms are everything; section? I tell you that platforms are everything; section? I tell you that platforms are everything; and I may truly say that no Democrathas ever prighted his faith to carry out the principles of a platform, that has been false while in office to the profession made his faith to carry out the principles of a platform, that he before he went in [Loud cheers]. They make this old charge of Abolitionism against Mr. Buchanan. This reminds me of a man in Tennessee who sent his servent to a store a short way off for some powder to a store a short way off for some powder to shoot ground squirrels, which were damaging his corn. The servent executed his commands, but the master, upon opening the parcel, found it was elongy, inferior powder. He called the servant to him and remarked to him, "I sent you for some powder, and see what you have brought me," exhibiting the contents of the parcel. The servant replied, "Massa, I never sawd dat powder afore I gave de man de money, and I thought he wouldn't cheat a nigga. Now dat I come to look at it, before God, massa, it looks like powder that has been shot before "[Loud laughter]. This is powder, gentlemen, that has been shot before "[Loud laughter]. Let us see if Mr. Buchanan is a man to be depended upon or not. Fellow-citizens, twenty years ago, how many were there here in Lynchburg that did not entertain the same sentiments bet worth seventy-five cents [Cheere]. What are the facts that now present themselves before yea? There is not a week that passes over that a seamer does not arrive with about a million and a half dellars worth of gold brought from Cahiornia [Cheere.] This is but one of the many proofs of the wisdom of the Democracy [Cheere]. Now, fellow-citizens, what is it that the Democracy propose to you! I am not disposed to go into a discussion of the topics involved in the present canvase, for I feel that you are more inclined at this late hour to go to your homes than listen to me. The position of Mr. Fillmore has been so ably emplained by my friend Mr. Keitt, that I deem it almost unnecessary to say anything with reference to him. to me. The position of Mr. Fillmore has been so ably explained by my friend Mr. Keitt, that I deem it almost unaccessary to say anything with reference to him. But I would ask, is he the Fillmore who stood before you in '52? I know it is said by our opponents that Fillmore when in power won the admiration and respect even of the Democratic party, and that when he haid down his office there was not a Democrat in Congress, a Democrat throughout the country, that did not raise his voice in singing hosannahs to Fillmore. They all said, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant, because of the manner he discharged the daties that devolved upon him. If that was so, what has he done since, they say, to destroy your confidence in him? Why censure him Row? He has performed no official act since his retirement from the Presidency, and why then censure him? Because he has gone over to the support of the Know Nothing party. This is the reply. Let us examine into this matter. He signed the compromise measures as a Whig—he was a Whig President, carrying out Whig principles—he stood backed by the Whig party, and because he was honest and true to those principles the country now as the champion of the old Whig party? I think not. If he stood on the Whig Principles of '52, no Democrat would have a word to say against these principles. But how stands he now? How stands he in relation to the Whigs outside of the Know-Nothing Order? Mr. Fillmore, in the prime of lais intellect and strength, had attained to the greatest possible honor to be conferred upon man, and he was true to his principles in the admiration of his Government, and he brought with him the admiration of all into his retirement. And what does he do there? Hose he adhere to the principles which won for him the admiration and praise? No; but he goes into another organization, whose principles are totally different from those of the old Whig party—not as declared by the Democrata—but as proved by a witness stronger and more reliable with the advocates of Fillmore tha bring it as a charge against Mr. Buchanan that he en-tertair ed these opinions! It is a desperate shift, got-ten up for the occasion. What are his opinions now? How stand his votes! You have heard the catalogue of Mr. Fillmore's votes, and I defy his warmest and most enthusiastic admirer to point his finger to one vote of his in Congress touching Slavery that was not against tee South in every shape and form [Cheers]. I repeat, what has been already so eloquentiy asked, where is the evidence that he has ever retracted one jot of these opinions! The evidence is as strong as Holy Writ that he never has retracted any opinion or vote of his. Does he not stand upon the mutilated Serent from those of the old Whig party—not as de-clared by the Democrata—but as proved by a witness stronger and more reliable with the advocates of Fulserant from those of the old wing party—not as destrenger and more reliable with the advocates of Fillmore than any advocate can be. Mr. Fillmore himself declared that the principles of the party that
neminated him now are entirely different from those
of the old Whig party (Cheers). How can
the Whig party rally to him upon the question of principles? Can they take him upon
his public standing? You have heard his votes in
Congress passed in review. I am not here, felloweitizens, to speak of Mr. Fillmore in any spirit of
unkindness (Cheers). I am here for another purpose.
There are now existing sectional difficulties which are
etcongly tending to divide the country. The South is
arrayed against the North; and, according to the best
judgment of the wisest men, it looks like an impossibilsty to avoid distunion. There is one mode, and one
only, of avoiding such a result; and that is by presenting an unbroken and undivided front throughout the
South (Cheers). I am here to show you that the salvation of the country depends upon this (Cheers). I
am here to make an appeal to the people of Lyncihurg
to use their efforts toward the accomplishment of that
union, by which alone the impending evil can be
averted (Cheers). I am anxious to impress upon them
the necessity of this policy, knowing that Lynchburg,
occupying as she does a position in the center of the
State, must have a powerful influence throughout the
commonwealth. But, fellow citizens, I know it will
be asked, whether Fillmore—although he may be
different from what he was—stands upon a position
that renders him less acceptable to the South than Mr.
Buchanan. What is Mr. Buchanan's record? How
stands he in the Democratic party? I will answer this
question. Fellow citizens, I know perfectly well that
he may err. It is uscloss to argue against that fact. All
men commit errors to a greater or less extent. But were
the circumstances of his nomination those of Fillmore,
every man would at once rise up against him. Who
was it nominated Fillmore? I si i vote of his. Does he not stand upon the mutilated platform of the Philadelphia Convention, from which vote of his. Does he not stand upon the mutilated platform of the Philadelphia Convention, from which the South threatened to secede, and did secede in part? [Cheers]. What is the platform of principles that Mr. Bucharan stands upon? I have not time to read to you, but I tell you that there is not an opponent of Bucharan, not a slaveholder, not a Virginian, that can point to any clause in the Democratic platform that has a feature of doubt or ambiguity about it [Cheers]. It is full and comprehensive, and Mr. Bucharan plants himself fairly and squarely upon it [Loud cheers]. Do you ask more than that? And if you want any assurance of his fidelity in carrying out those principles, look to his former career [Cheers]. His whole life, from his youth up, shows that what he says is truth, spoken in the language of soberness, cantion and prudence [Cheers]. Every action of his life is a guaranty that these pledges are given in honesty and in good faith [Loud cheers]. But there is another proof beside these—a proof which gives you the fullest assurance in reference to the soundness of the Democratic party on the question which most interests you. We have heard the first guns in this contest. The hattle has commenced upon the flanks of the army; the pickets are already driven down, and the Black Republicans are marching against you, and have already carried two States in the North with an unprecethe pickets are already driven down, and the Black Republicans are marching against you, and have al-ready carried two States in the North with an unprece-dented majority. While the Black Republican hosts, with banners flying, were mustering upon the mount-ains and assembling upon the hill-tops of Maine, and the Democracy were standing there doing battle for the Constitution and your rights, where, I ask, were those friends of Fillmore who vanut so much about their zeal to uphold the Constitution? [Cheers]. How stands the battle at the North: It is a battle between the black-hamnered hosts of finanticism and Democtheir zeal to uphold the Constitution? [Cheers]. How stands the battle at the North! It is a battle between the black-bannered hosts of fanaticism and Democracy. Where is Fillmore? If he is true to the South, if he is a man that you can vote for, then ought he not influence his friends at the North to come to the aid of the Democratic party, who are so nobly battling to defend and sustain your rights? In the centests which have just taken place in Maine and Vermont, the Democratic party alone stood by you, unaided, so far as has been ascertained, by a single vote from the Fillmore ranks. Are you really, then, to rally round the platform of that party, or will you forsake it? But our opponents say that Mr. Buchanan is not to be trusted; that he has squatter sovereignty proclivities. Such securate be the ground of objection to him, so far as I can ascertain from the newspapers and crators who oppose him. They say that the platform is good enough, but that Mr. Buchanan is disposed to layor the doctrine of squatter sovereignty. Now, when they make that charge, does it not follow that they ought to show you how to escape such an evil, and seek to influence you by proper example. Mr. Buchanan is advocated by Martin Van Burea and his son, John Van Buren, he cannot be sound upon the Southern question, nor can even the men who support him. Is not this the argument that is made by the Whig and Know-Nothing parties? This is strauge reasoning. Those men who advocate Buchanan advocate him upon the Democratic platform. In that there is no mental reservation [Cheers]. But, as I have already said, who is it that nominated Fillmore? What said Imboden, who was one of the shining lights in the Philadelphia Convention? He intimated that he wanted to make the nomination as speedily as possible, for fear a large portion of the Convention would go over to the Black Republicans. What said Mr. McCae (Mr. Imboden's partner in the law practice) of your own State? He spoke of a portion of it as the Black Republican side of the house. But what said an everwinces and member of that Convention—one of the most distinguished members of the Knew-Nothing party, a shaning light of the Order—I mean Mr. Browntow of Knexville, who noted the proceedings of the Convention for his own paper—what said he? Why, that the Convention was made up of ninety-five Abolitionists to sixty-five Southern Americans (Cheers). Then who nominated Fillmore, I want to know? He received the nomination from this Convention, the his son. John Van Buren, he cannot be sound upon the they make that charge, does it not follow that they enght to show you how to escape such an evil, and seek to influence you by proper example; I would ask, in the first place what is squatter sovereignty? It means that these who go into a Territory may, upon its organization, say whether Slavery shall exist there or not. The opposite of this doctrine is that the Territory shall first be admitted into the Union, before any action is had in reference to this matter. It is not protended that the Democratic platform is founded upon any such doctrine as squatter sovereignty. It is entirely unexceptionable in that respect, and our candidate stands squarely upon it [Cecers]. But wich regard to Mr. Filimore I would ask how he stands upon this subject. The doctrine of squatter sovereignty was first engrafted in the acts received the nomination from this Convention, the majority of whom—if your own delegates, as well as other respectable witness s, are to be believed—were Abelitionists (Cheers). Well, you ask how he stands upon this subject. The doctrine of squatter sovereignty was first engrafted in the acts organizing the Territories of New-Mexico, Utah and Oregon. In these it was fully set forth; and as you have been told, Mr. Fillmore signed these several acts and because he did so, you threw up your caps and sing hosininas to his name; and because, as they charge, the Kansas Nebrask bill embodies this doctrine, they turn round and say you indorse squatter sovereignty (Cheers. No one, I feel assued, enterteins a serious doubt with reference to Mr. Buchansaria nichity as regards Southern rights. You cannot show a single instance in the course of his Sountorial career when his vote was different from that of John C. Calhoun. He stood side by sale with that illustrious statesman, and of that you have the best proof in the world—his recorded votes [cheers]—and the testimony of these who battled with him for the maintenance of your rights [Cheers]. He stood by that great man, and in the teeth of the accumulated testimony upon that subject our oppendits coince forward and say that he is unsound upon squatter sovereignty. The persons who make those charges must have a very low opinion indeed of the inclingence of the people before whom they are made. They remind no of a circumstance say you will take him, upon his own personal recommendations [Laughter]. I will not discuss the matter in this connection, because it has been already discussed in a far more lucid manner than already discussed in a far more lucid manner than I could undertake to present it. But place him in comparison with Mr. Buchanan and see how the parallel will run. If we compare the circumstances under which both were nominated, we can readily form an opinion as to the relative claims of the two to public support (Cheers). Is there a man throughout this broad kepublic who did not give his sanction to the platform upon which Mr. Buchanan was nominated? [Cheers]. If there is a cohesive power that can hold the North and South together, it is to be found in the manifestations of sentiment exhibited at Cincinnati [Loud cheers]. There was no difference of opinion between the delegates from Texas, the delegates from Maine, or the delegates from South Carolina Hond cheers]. There could be seen the delegates from Maine, or the delegates from South Carolina [Loud cheers]. There could be seen the delegates that represented the chivalry of South Carolina standing side by side with the delegates from Maine and the ang side by side with the delegates from staine and the delegates from Massachusetts [Loud cheers]. There was no jarring—no difference of opinion whatever—[Cheers]. The most perfect nominity prevailed, and an every feature of its action there was manifested that repirit of compromise and harmony which could not fail to attest the true National character of the great party which was there represented [Loud cheers]. Does not this party commend itself to you mover shape.] Is it who make those charge and the people before whom they are made. They remind me of a circumstance that took place not long ago, away out West. A Gerthat took place not long ago, away out West. A Ger-man or Italian came there with an organ and monkey, and announced that on a certain evening he would ex-hibit the monkey, which he represented as exceedingly attractive. The evening upon which the exhibition was to take place several persons assembled, but the owner or the monkey informed them that they had come too late. "Well, said the disappointed crowd, "you adverteed this exhibition, and we came here in pursuance of that announcement." Gentlement this party commend itself to you in every shape? Is it not true that the Democratic party is the only party under beaven that binds the North and South together? How stand other organizations in this respect! Why, that in almost all associations far more limited and circumscribed in their characters and actions than this organization, divisions exist. How stand things in this prepect, even with the meck and lowly followers of Christ, who profess that they put uside the world and this party commend itself to you in exery shape? when advertised this exhibition, and we came here in pursuance of that announcement. Gentlemen, said the other, 'my monkey is d-d sack,' The crowd became indiginant, and insisted that as he received their money he should give an equivalent in menkey pranks; but it was no use, for the organ man still insisted that the monkey was sick [Laughter]. Itell you, Gentlemen, when this subterings is resorted to by our opponents, the monkey must be d-d sick [Loud laughter]. [Here follows a passage on the policy of the Democratic party in Vurginia respecting State and local affairs, of no interest out of the State.] We come now before you with a platform which you cannot fail to approve. We presented to you in James K. Polk a man whese ancestral integer was advanced. organization, divisions exist. How stand things in this respect, even with the meck and lowly tollowers of Christ, who protess that they put aside the world and its vanities? How stands it with them in the North and the South! Why almost every church of note and of influence—every church that has carried its proselytism through the length and breadth of the land—has been divided by Misson and Diron's line through its ministry. They say at the North to the men and women of the South. "You shall not kneed around the table of the Lord to partake of the elements of salvation, because you have the accursed tane of Soavery mainting you." How does the Whig party stand in this respect? Abolitonized at the North, and split in two [Cheers]. How stands it with the Know-Northing party? Separated in two at the North, and Filimore seeks advoitly to adopt his policy to their respective view, as was manifest in the difference of the sentiments avowed by him recently in New-York City and Syracuse [Cheers]. Then I may salvy say that there is no party, no organization, no institution known to us that has been able to withstand the blighting influence of this monster of Abolitonism, except the colors is and conservative power of Democracy [Lond cheers]. Is the champion whom we have presented to you a worthy one? If he is, and the grounds I have assumed be true, then what objection can there be to the Democracy? Who is Mr. Enchangen. How stands his cannot fail to approve. We presented to you in James K. Polk a man whose amoestral imeage was addressed by but one incident of note, and that was, that "the "the days that tried men's souls," when the Tories were pressing the triends of liberty on the highways and byways, and were descending upon his grandfather, he only saved himself by jumping into a mill pend [Laughter and cheers]. Your encauses told you, when the grandson of this sage of the Revolution was put forward as a candidate for the Presidency in 1844, that he was no more in comparison to the Sage of Ashland than the but was to the cagie. They said to you. "Why do you not take a distinguished man, Ike as," a man in whom the nation can confide! We took up a man, who, like the good servant in the Bible. "when intrusted with a penny, brought in fifty times more. He has ennobled our country and through his instrumentality, in a great measure, it has

worthy one? If he is and the grounds I have assume be true, then what objection can there be to the De-uneracy? Who is Mr. Inchanan? How stands his record? Fellow-citizens, I know that there are many charges made against him which time does not permit me now to answer. Indeed, they are of such a charac-"more. He has emoded our country, and through "his instrumentality, in a great measure, it has "become an object of admiration throughout the "world." But all this alluring language proved ineflectival, and you decided your candidate trianglantly [Cheers]. I need not refer to the character of Mr. Polk's Administration. Few, I imagine, will doubt the assertion that it was one of the most brilliant since the days of the outly sages of the Rejubble (Cheers). We came forward, subsequently, with the little Brigadier in opposition to the Here of Chepuitepec, and the result of that contest proved no less serviceable to the country [Cheers]. But these, they said, were obscure men, and by no means fit antageonists for the distinguished landers whem they put forward. Now, when we bring forward a man ripe in public knowledge, a man who has ter as scarcely to merit a notice. All that about the elemocratic blood in his ceins, the ten cents a day, and the other tutile allegations made against him are nothing more than hen-reest, multion-robbing charges [Loud Noice—These things were all coined (Cheers). A Voice—These things were all coined (Cheers).
Governor Fig. D.—That is a fact. They were coined
out of base metal and put in circulation. They are
counterfeit [Cheers]. It is a well known fact that we counterfeit [Cheers]. It is a well known fact that we never had a candidate who had not the same or some such silly charges made against him. Was it not endeavored to be proved that Mr. Pierre abhorred Slavery! and it was asked through out the land, the South particularly, will yea go for this New-Hampshire Abolitionist, who abhors Slavery, against the glorious old Gen. Sout, whose instancts and associations are with those whose security depends and associations are with those whose security depends and you now insist that we must take a blue-bellied said you now insist that we must take a blue-bellied vankee and put him into office over this glorious old Vankee and put him into office over this glorious old soldier, a true and well-tried Virginian [Chees]. And so it was with every Democratic candidate who had so it was with every Democratic candidate who had been just forward; in every ustance charges of whem they put forward. Now, when we bring forward a man ripe in public knowledge, a man who has been a conspicuous actor in the public avent for a quarter of a century, a man whose burnished arrangement of the public arena to a quarter of a century, a man whose burnished arrangement in the buttle-field, they mad anul with him, refusang even to accept the plodges which they themselves demanded on other occasions. Not only do they refuse to accept him upon those pledges, but they charge upon him that he vilined and trains ed charge upon him that he vilited and trada collary. This charge was fabricated to draw off the they charge upon him that he villaced and transition of the Mr. Clay. This charge was fabricated to draw off the Old Line Whigs from the support of our canadate; and it has proved effectual is a new instance. When

it was supposed the Whig party was dead and buried, to the astonishment of all, we find them again active and assuming their old position of antagonism to us and this contrary to every physical law, for every living object, deprived of breath, is presumed to be dead [Laughter and cheers]. The reappearance of the Whigs in the political world is truly a phenomenon of nature. But now that it has chosen to ally itself with the Know-Nothings, there is little or no reason to apprehend danger from it, for that, too, is all but defunct [Cheers]. But whence does the charge made against Mr. Buchanan, in regard to Mr. Clay, emanate? Why, from Francis P. Blair, the man who of all others in the nation most impeded the elevation of the great Kentuckian to the Presidency. It is that person that makes this charge; and the son of Mr. Clay, who has lately taken the stump for Mr. Buchanan in the Ashland district, comes nobly up to the defense and repeis the foul calumny. [Cheers]. And now, fellow citizens, if Mr. Buchanan's record is right, if his platform is right, if his antecedents are right I ask you, what objection can you have to him? You must be convinced of his fidelity to Southern interests. And why, then, hesitate to come to his support, especially when there is nothing that affords a guarantee of fidelity upon the other side [Cheers]? Mr. Buchanan has associated with him in the contest a young distinguished Kenteckian, werthy to be classed among the greatest states men of the present day. Yes, he comes from a State distinguished for her chivality and the towering genius of her sons; and well may sic be proceed the column, who can doubt as to their success? They have fought in many a hard contest, but in no instance, I feel assured, have their efforts been attended with a more signal triumph than awaits them in the coming contest. I beg to offer my thanks for the attentive and patient. sured, have their efforts been attended with a more signal triumph than awaits them in the coming contest. I beg to offer my thanks for the attentive and patient manner in which I have been listened to. Governor Floyd took his seat amid thunders of applause.

FREMONT IN CALIFORNIA.

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF ONE OF HIS MEN.

SENATOR FREMONT'S LETTER TO HIS CONSTITU ENTS-THE REMARKABLE SESSION OF THE "LEGISLATURE OF A THOUSAND DRINKS."

The same steamer which brought the joyful news of he admission of the new State furnished the California editors with a theme of grateful comment in the prompt action of their Free-State Senator. On the day after taking his seat, Mr. Fremont submitted a resolution, which was adopted, providing for immediate postal facilities in California, and gave notice of eighteen important bills which it was his intention to introduce, covering a variety of public interests. These were announced by the San Francisco papers under the newly-consistent heading-BILLS FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA! with great satisfaction. One of the bills proposed was:

"A bill to provide for opening a road across the Sierra Nevada, on the line of the Rio de los Ameri-canos and Carson's River and the Pass at their head, as the commencement of opening a common traveling road between the present western settlements of the United States and the State of California;"

Than which proposition no more important and reasonable measure for the benefit of California and the common country could have been laid before Congress. The want of facilities of inter-communication by land provided for by the bill was and a truly the first great want of California. Its introduction then would have saved the State from the present evils of a transient pepulation; the disgrace of a Southern representation o Congress, and the ruin of her credit and character. But not until the last session of Congress, when the people of California, tired of the humbug and cajolery f their delegates and a Southern Democratic Adminitration, sent in a mammoth petition, renewing the measures proposed by their first Sevator in 1850, and asking for its immediate adoption, was any action ta-ken. It is not the interest of the Slave Power to open the way for a steady flood of emigration through the territories of the North-West, any more than it was for their peculiar benefit to permit the pioneer fo their settlement to be Governor of one of them in 1846 -any more than it is to make him President in 18%.

Mr. Fremont, during his brief Senatorial term, succeeded in introducing two bills, both of which were conceived, framed and defended in a spirit that conformed to the most immediate public interests of the State. These were, a bill making temporary pro visions for the working of the gold mines, and the bill concerning Land Titles. But before the provisions of either had become known among his constituents both the measures and the man were marked for slaughter. The ablest legislation, or the most consummate statesmanship, could not have saved him or his acts from the consequences which followed the election! The jeniousy and bitterness among the Democratic leaders toward him broke forth afresh, and though concealing their designs as much as possible from the party, their plotting and conspiracy could not long remain a secret from the public. "Cabal is at work against him," said the independent press, coming indignantly to the defense of the absent Senater. When the contents of his bills were understood he was charged with partial legislation, in favor of Americans exclusively; against which charge h detended himself, as we shall see below, by fixing the

authorship of such partiality on his accusers.

Scienter Frement arrived in San Francisco in No. vember, and on his arrival personal necessations against him ceased. He found, however, that party unstepresentations and individual opposition had eventfalse impressions and prejudices among the newly arrived residents of California, which it was desirable to have removed. Accordingly he addressed the following letter, on December 24, to the people of Califoraia. Only such portions as are explanatory of the lo-cal features of his bill (and which have aiready appeared in Mr. Bigelow & Life of Fremont; are omitted:

peared in Mr. Digelow's Life of Fremont) are omitted:

"TO THE PEOPLE OF CALIFORNIA.

"Particular circumstances which have been created by the unexpected termination of my Senatorial term on the 4th of March next, and the magnitude of the interests intrusted to the California decigation, make it expedient and proper that I should render to my constinents some account of the magnet, is which I have expedient and proper that I should relider to my con-stinents some account of the menner in which I have proposed to discharge my portion of the trust, espe-cially as the appreaching election, in awakening the concern of patriotic citizens for the welfare of the State, exposes my conduct to a severer scrutny and a stricter to contability than would otherwise have fallen to my adividual share, and likewise renders it incumbent on me not to seem by my silence to acquiesce in the mul-tiplied misr presentations of my-elf and my measures which have been devised and pressed with so mach

me not to seem by my silence to negative in the multiplied misrepresentations of myself and my measures which have been devised and pressed with so much energy for electioneering purposes.

"When the State of California was finally admitted to a representation in Congres the day for adiournment had already been fired, and barely three weeks of the Session tentiled. Although into this brief space was to be rowded the alcandated business of the Session and of the country, it was generally understood that a day or two would be set apart in the Senate for the consideration of California affairs. With this restricted allowance, narrowed down as it proved to be by the pressure of other interest, to a few hours only—it was evident that little in the way of deliberate be islation on writers and a vindication of what I have to say, therefore, must be confined rather to a declaration of my views and a vindication of what I had proposed to do, than of what I have done.

"Satisfied that in this condition of things you would require little at the basis of your delegation, but would be proportionably gratified with whatever they might succeed in accomplishing. I prepared myself to urge upon Congress the laws customary and necessary to our full political organization, and such other important and exigent measures as in our singular condition had become necessary. In carrying out these views I resolved to bring before Congress only such practical measures as I might reasonably expect to obtain favorable consideration for, and while asking for California all that had ever been gramed to any other State, to introduce no propositions for the schilish purpose of creating lists expectations or unfounded hopes at home, or hazarding the good that I thought might be obtained by demands which in the present spirit of congress I knew weald not belistened to. Immediately, then, upon no taking my seat in the Senate, I introduced a series of measures, which, though in some instances designed for local benefit, in greater part competenced g

making a personal inquiry into the views of my constituents that I might more effectually represent them.

"Among the questions involved in the bills proposed were several which a familiar knowledge of the country and friendly relations with a large body of its inhabitants led me to regard with a particular interest. First in importance was the course to be adopted for adjusting titles to land and for acquiring property in the gold mines. Upon the early settlement of these questions, and upon the direction given to the legislation of the force of the settlement of the settlement of these questions. mines. Upon the early settlement of these questions, and upon the direction given to the legislation of the Gereral Government upon them, depended, in my opinion, a large measure of the future quiet and prosperity of the country.

"To the bills comprehending these two subjects—land

"To the bills comprehending these two subjects—land titles and gold mines—public attention has, consequently, been chiefly directed, and electioneering ingenuity has been chiefly expended to procure erroneous and prejudicial opinions. On them, therefore, I propose to make some remarks, referring for details to the bills themselves. That which has been most frequently made the subject of remark and objection, is the bill for preserving order in the gold mines, which has been condemned in general terms for excluding foreigners, and misrepresented as a scheme for imposing taxes on the miners, and in other equally unfounded reports.

"As the title avers, the measure is a temporary one. It introduces a subject entirely new in American legistion, which from its novelty, importance and intrinsic

"As the title avers, the measure is a temporary one. It introduces a subject entirely new in American legistion, which from its novelty, importance and intrinsic difficulty excited much interest, and attracted a close and jealous examination. Its leading principles are to exclude all idea of making national revenue out of the mines—to prevent the possibility of their monopoly by moneyed capitalists—and to give to natural capital, to Labor and industry, a fair chance in fields of its own choosing. It will accomplish the double purpose of inviting the investment of moneyed capital, and at the same time prevent it from driving out and overpowering the population who have no capital but their coutage and industry, in the domain which they alone have developed and made available. It is the foundation of a system granting to individuals rights of property in the mines. Its passage would have been equivalent to a surrender on the part of the General Government of all usufructuary interest in the mines, and must have gradually led to the relinar, hinem of their municipal control to the State, a result, in my opinion imperatively necessary to be obtained, but not practicable at this time as a distinct proposition.

"The original bill, as drawn up by myself, conformed to the character of our institutions and the general spirit of our laws. Its privileges were not reserved exclusively to the citizens of the United States, and no invidious distinctions were established against any particular people. But before the subject came up for debate in the Senate, the Delegation of this State, on consultation, unanimously decided that in deference to the expressions of public sentiment as declared by the Legislature of the State, and indorsed in public meetings and by the public press, a clause should

deference to the expressions of public sentiment as de-clared by the Legislature of the State, and indorsed in public meetings and by the public press, a clause should be introduced confirming the mining privileges to American citizens. The action of your Delegation was founded on what they had thus every reason to believe was the public sentiment here, and which it was their duty to represent. It appears, however, that the feel-ing here which made its impression at the Capital and influenced your Delegation there, had already changed when the next speaner brought an account of their conduct, and your returning representative finds changed when the next speamer brought an account of their conduct, and your returning representative finds himself unexpectedly censured for a proposition which he did not originate, and for which he is only acciden-tally placed in a situation to be held responsible.

"As already stated, the leading purpose of the bill is to leave to LABOR and INDUSTRY a fair chance in all the benefits of the mines: to exclude the idea of a gov-ernment revenue from them, and especially to avoid the benefits of the mines, to exclude the near of a government revenue from them, and especially to avoid any system that would cause an espionage by government agents into the amount of any man's carnings. Without intending to east censure on any one, it is proper for me to say that every other plan, as far as I know, for the regulation or working of the mines, which had been recommended to or in Congress, must have operated to the reverse of the objects which I proposed. Most or all the different plans suggested have contemplated, first, the advantage of the Government, either in the percentage on the gold extracted, or in sales of the mining region in lots, after ascertaining their comparative values by scientific examinations; or, finally, by establishing Government brokershops to which every man should be compelled to bring the gold he should extract to sell at a fixed price; and nearly the only objection arged to the bull which I introduced, and the reason that its frends did not succeed in getting it taken up in the House of Representatives, was that it proposed too much for the miner and too little for the Government. From these facts my fellow citizens who are engaged in mining associations will better understand the real condition of their interests at Washington, and the alternatives likely to be ests at Washington, and the alternatives likely to be left to their representatives there.

• I believe it is very important to the interests of

this State that the determination of the General Government in regard to the mines should be speedily known, and the manner and conditions on which they may be permanently heid and worked, relieved of the uncertainty and doubt that now unhappily check expensive enterprises. It was my endeavor to anticipate less tayorable legislation (which I believe is to be appealed and by initiating and compromising the Government.) prehended) by initiating and compromising the Gov-ernment to the support of a system having for its ob-ject the interests of the Union; but if any better plan

ject the interests of the Union; but if any better plan were proposed for the accomplishment of the same end, and likely to be lavorably received by Congress, I should with increased satisfaction substitute it for what I have proposed.

The leading principle of the bill concerning LAND TITLE is to gract the country, and to this great object its details are carefully directed.

The bill proposes a Beard of Commissioners, whose business it would be to collect evidence and to decide, briefly and without the technicalities of legal proceedings, on the great mass of cases which have come before them. They are required to travel through the country and carry justice and quictude to every man. iore them. They are required to travel through the country and carry justice and quietude to every man's door. Questions involving really any doubt, or any question of law, would go to the District Court of the United States, with an appeal, in the event of a decision against the claimant, to the Supreme Court at Washington. The great mass of cases, therefore, would be a cided here, and speculty.

The principle of this bill, I shall state frankly, was to prount the specifiest, chaptest and least-traubles and mode that was likely to receive the approbation.

to procure the specifical character and assertance since mode that was likely to receive the approbation of Congress, for the settlement of questions or title and the settlement of presents are the made of the made that the public domain. The purpose of the fall was to quiet titles—not to disturb them to ascertain and quarantee the rights of property—jet to destroy them; to prevent—not promote—at gation; to make every owner of property, or who contemplated owning property, secure in the tenure by which he should hold. The only objections arged in Congress grainst this built were to those very features that I think ought to recommend the built beeff to the proper of the State, and to every one who has regard for its tonor and welfure. The sole dijection target were to those provisions which contemplate a speedy ascertainness and assumance of titles by tribunals on the ground; and nearly the sole amendments offered were for the prolongation of the questions which now so much intellers with the harmony and property of the country, and for their removal to Washington. The object of these propositions is so obvious; so The object of these propositions is so obvious; so plainly for the purpose of acyting until on the property of this State for individual benefit in the Eastern States; to secure, in short, fat fees to the lawyers who congregate in Washington. To compel the people here to part their heritage with the promoters of intigation abroad; the object of all propositions of this kind is so obvious, and the monstrous injustice and hardship of sending the great mass of land titles of a country to be schaing the great mass of land thes of a country to be diagrated six thousand miles oil, by a people not ac-quanted even with the language in which they are written, and the disastrous effects such delays must have on the improvement of the country, are so striking, that I cannot suppose any one can advocate them whose interests and affections are not elsewhere than with the henor, dignity and welfare of this State.

"The bill is framed in its general character in con-locurity with the customary legislation of our Govern-ment, but with important modifications, looking to the mein object, already developed, of a speedy and che ap-rendering of justice and establishment of quiet. The principal of these modifications consists in making the awards of the Board of Commissioners and of the local Federal Court, final, when in favor of the claimant, and in making the law of prescription more just and contable than our statet of timestates and

and inmaking the law of prescription more just and equitable than our statete of limitations, and eaglet in justice to be recognized in adjudicating upon titles which were sequired under it.

"So, the United States ought to be concerned by the decisions of its own law officers. They are their own judyes, their own rothestors, and ought to be concluded by the first decision against them, and not have likely changes at the same man's property. Neither ought the people to be made to spend their substance and their lives in contenting at law with the Government of the contention of the lives in contending at law with the Govern-

ment for their homes.

"I am in favor of and shall gladly adopt any modifi-ation of the bill I introduced, or any other deation of the bill I introduced, or any other plan that an be devised, likely to meet a favorable recention in can be revised, likely to meet a favorable reception in Congress, which shall better answer the and I have mentioned of a speedy ascertainment and assurance of titles and establishment of quiet. But I shall never consent to any measure that may betray our Government or people into the ignominy of confiscating the rights of a conquered people, or violating the stipulations of a treaty.

The publication of the above letter silenced all com-

laint and inquiry among the people. It restored Mr. Frement to his former popularity with all save the individual few, who, either from partisan hate of clitical rivalry, had reasons of their own for opposion. He was still a candidate of the Democratic party which about equally divided the Legislature with the Whigs-the latter claiming the Honse, the Democrate the Senate. A number and variety of

andidates were in the field for the United States Senatership. King Caucus held despetie sway over his blind and obedient subjects. Everything betokened a close and exciting contest.

On the 8th of January-a day both memorable and execrable-the State of California was publicly disgraced by the assembling of the Legislature known as the "Legislature of a Thousand Drinks." The Drinkers met at San Jose, then the State Capital, and the scenes of debauchery, venality and corruption which ensued defy description. The town was full to overflowing with the depraved and dissipated followers of parties and politicians, and rum flowed like water, even in the halls of the Legislature. The opprobrious name acquired by this body came from the custom of one of its members, who had leased a room in the capitol building and stored it with rum, of proposing on the floor of the Senate, after each drunken effort at business, "That all take a thousand drinks," All over San Jose were what were called "Ranches," where liquors of all kinds were dispensed free by the various candidates and lobby members, or their friends. Members of both Houses did not hesitate to withhold their support from men or measures not represented in the body of the town by these Ranches. The most important act of the Session was the infamous Water Let bill, and it actually owed its passage in great part to the following circumstances:

The supporters of the bill had started a ranche,

which surpassed by far every establishment of the kind in San José. Beside the common liquors-rum, gin and brandy-it contained an immense quantity of champagne and "good old Madeira." As a consequence, the other ranches were at once deserted, and every other measure, but the Water Lot bill, held by both Houses in suspense. A "run" was commenced on the stock of the new ranche, and in two days and nights it was so far reduced that great hopes were entertained among the opponents of the bill that it would be forced to suspend. With this hope a grand demonstration was made by the upper, lower and "Third houses of the Legislature, and the friends of the bill began to tremble. Champagne and Madeira had disappeared, and the last barrel of brandy was on tap. But in the midst of the enemy's rejoicing there were driven up to the door two teams loaded with the "Real Old Stingo," and forty dozen champague was announced coming on behind! Against such odds the opposition saw that it was in vain to contend; with such a capital the bank could not be broken. The Water Let bill was passed!

Such was the character of the Legislature before which Mr. Fremont's chances of defeat, not of suc cession, were to be tried. With such legislation as the above was the time diverted and the question of the Schatorship delayed until the 18th of February, when, after infinite difficulty, the two Houses met in joint Convention. The chief candidates were Messrs. Frement, Weller, Heydenfeldt, Collier, Geary and Brode rick (Democrats), the latter not in the field, but movng heaven and earth to effect a postponement of the election in order to strengthen his own chances. T. Butler King was the choice of the Whigs statedly, but his Southern principles made him more acceptable than either of the other candidates, excepting Heydenfeldt, to that portion of the Demecratic party who consti-tuted what is now known as the Chivalry wing, and who were then secretly meditating a division of the State. Weller was only a make-weight in the Convention and was early withdrawn with the hope of inducing Frement to retire, when the election of Heydenfeldt, a Southerner, would have been easy. This plan was cut and dried in caucus, one Sunday; but Mr. Fremont had avowed from the first hour of the Convention that he would not submit to caucus dictation and conspiracy, and from this time forward fought the battle on his personal strength and principles. The contest ran through 142 ballotings, and the vote was divided mainly between Fremont, King, and Heydenfeldt. On the 138th, 139th and 140 | ballots the vote stood: Frement, 16; King, 17; Heydenfeldt, 13. On the last two ballots Weller was brought in and Heydenfeldt withdrawn; but it would not work. Frement's friends declared they would cast their votes for King sooner than yield to the treachery of the party; and on the 27th of February, the Senatorial Convention of the "Legislature of a Thousand Dricks" adjourned without electing a United States Senator, but to the infinite relief and satisfaction of the people of the State.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.

The Commissioners of Health met yesterday after-neon at the City Hall, pursuant to adjournment. Isnse O. Barker, President, in the chair: Walter F. Concklin, Secretary. A quorum being present the

following business was transacted:
Seler Alum, from Rick River, Jamalea, Inden with logwood and pinento, arrived on 30th old; also brings five passengers.
A lawed to proceed to the city after being thoroughly fundamental selections of the city after being thoroughly fundamental more arrived on 30th old. Allowed to proceed to the city after a detention of ten days for observation, providing all hands confine well.

Ship New York, from Charleston, laden with naval stores, on the 26th intel. Beparted having lost the mate on the passers, of

the 26th inst. Reported having loss the mate on the passey, wellow 9 year, and wint three of the crew to the Marine Hospit on arrival, set with came charges. On the recommendation the Heart Officer, she was ordered to second at Querantic-perion of that's days for observation, and then showed to pre-ceed that would have the

seriod of finity days, for observation, and fail continue well.

Hack Flack, reported vesterday as having find all knows on search, was referred to the Health Officer.

Brig Kare Health from Cardonas on Lukebast, with mediscost eclitions to come to the circ and discharge the cargo, as the vestel is sear to be looking belly. Petition was denied.

Brig Kare Health, row lying at the South-west Spit, where she has here he about two nooths, petitioned to be allowed to proved to the Quantum emphorage without discharging her cargo and to the Quantum emphorage without discharging her cargo But And lead now lying at the South-west spit, where sizes been for about two months, performed in the allowed to proved to the Quarantine such range without dischering her cargo present. She is the treased about do which trainy cases of severe and death from yellow freer necessary. The case was retrievable the Health Officer, with power to allow her to proceed Quarantice as his discretelar, but not to discharge edges.

But Allows, from Clemburos, was allowed to proceed to the

Partition of the back, N. P. Tallimodge, from Harans, to be alwest to proceed to the city was defined. Permission was given to the back Harson Gregory to come up

Printensia was given to the bank transactorizely to come up to the what!

Bank John Benson, arrived from Havana on 12th inct., having a litcharged her carne, desires permission to proceed to the city. Allowed to come on the 10th inct.

Bank Lamarine, from Cardenia, arrived on 17th alt, with unit and classes, which has all been discharged and being now in a dischled state, wishes to come to the city. Permission

as denied. Brig Samuel G Adams was permitted to come up having Bits Same and cleansed.

Owners of cargo on back John Howe petition to come up to the city and discharge. She has been lying in Quarantine since Aurust 16, and says has been damaged. The matter was had on the table for our by consideration.

Adjourned till to-day.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF HEALTH. The Board met at ? o'clock, a. m., yesterday morning; present, his Honor the Mayor, presiding, and Ald. Waish and Shaw.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and duly approved.

Lizing stricts — A bill to the

Mayor Hall reported that he had visited the infected treets (Forman, State, Jointenan, &c., and found up new news or yellow never. Those attacked were doing well, parti-ularly Mrs. Barlow, of No. 21 Jointenan street. HEALTH OFFICERS' REFORT.—Dr. Wondell preted the following report: "OCTOBER 1, 1856.

"Gentlemen: I have one use of yellow fever to report at the corner of Little and United States streets (dead), and one 2 So. 10 Commings Buildings, in Van Brons street near Com-nerce, (under treatment). M. WENDELL, Health Officer." Aid. Niaw inquired whether the report in relation to change. A Substance deathless was corner. the Honor, Mayor Hall, stated that he had, in com-

cany with Mr. John K. Cammeyer and other rentiemen, visited he place and found it in a very clean state, and that nothing ex-sted to create alarm. Adjourned.

Several cases of yellow fever came to the notice of the Superintendents of the Poor yesterday afternoon,

viz.: Mary Slatterly, residing in Van Brunt street, near Commercial (dead). Catharine Keegan, residing next door, conveyed to the County Hospital by order of the Mayor. Charles Rose, Barbarin street, Case certified to be yellow fever by two physicians. Sent to the

FORT HAMILTON RELIEF SOCIETY'S REPORT. Dr. Rothe entertains slight hopes of McDonnell, Mrs. McMayre, very much prostrated. All others doing well. New rases—None.

No Lew rases in Military Hospital.

FRANCIS E. BERIER, Secretary.

Fort Handton, Oct. 1, E56-91 s. m.

BUCKWHEST CROY.—The farmers in the vicinity Trenton, N. J., are reaping their buckwheat, and all agree in saying that the crop is much over an average. It is believed that it is better than for some years. Many farmers have commenced cutting up their corn, and the general opinion seems to be that there is not more than half a crop. PUBLIC MEETINGS

AMERICAN BIBLE UNION-ANNUAL MEETING.

The American Bible Union convened yesterday to its regular Seventh Annual Session, at the First Bay tist Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth street, The attendance of members was large, and represented most of the States and Territories of the Union.

The preliminary meeting was held in the Seeing President, in the chair.

After devotional exercises the Rev. Mr. Clappet fered a resolution to restrict speakers to one speech of ten minutes on any given subject. After some de-

A committee of arrangements was on motion to control by the President, after which the Union a curred to meet in the Church above.

The proceedings were opened by prayer and single. The Treasurer's Report was then tread.

The proceedings were opened by prayer and single. The Treasurer's Report was then read. The related is a summary of the receipts and expenditus or the year.

De.

Cash paid for English Scriptures.

Cash paid for Spanish Scriptures.

Cash paid for German Scriptures.

Cash paid for German Scriptures.

Cash paid J. G. Oncken, for German chapels, by request of douors.

Cash paid for Home and Foreign Missiona, &c., by denors' request.

Cash paid for printing and postage on Tashible Union Quarterly. #36,150 % 344 % 2,177 % LEDIN Quarterly Cash said for printing and postage on The Bible Union Cash paid for printing and persons on the base Cases
Reporter, mouthly
Cash paid to agents for services rendered in the
previous year.
Cash paid for agents salaries.
Cash paid for agents expenses.
Cash paid for officers and assistants. 1,60 KZ 1,700 to 1,700 to 2,007 to 2,000 to 200 do Cash paid for bad bills and discount.
Cash paid for paut of rooms for the Board of Managers and officers.
Cash paid for general contingencies.
Cash paid for general contingencies.
Cash paid for printing and filing certificates. Total.... . \$50,100 L 38,172 14

\$50,10 M The President then delivered his Annual Address.
The Rev. W. W. Evant's followed in an able of tress in which he advocated the cause of Bible revision and answered the objections urged against the move-

ment, after which

The Union took a recess for refreshments—an exelent collation having been prepared under the amount of the tadies of the Church in one of the rooms been At 3 o'clock the body reassembled. After a payer and hymn, the Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Wrken read the Annual Report of the Board of Manages. The Report adverts to the abandonment of the Bible revision enterprise by the late President of the Union, the Rev. Dr. Maclay, but holds that this has not been without its benefits in making the Union more careful in its action and in binding the supporters of the enterprise together in a closer union. The temporary is in its action and in binding the supporters of the enterprise together in a closer union. The temperary deargement of the regular course of the operations of the Union by the investigations consequent upon the charge preferred by Dr. Maelay had been followed by a reaction, and the receipts were larger than those if the previous year, though not so large as they was otherwise have been. A Committee of Inquiry a pointed in January last "to look into the present established reported "that they saw no reason, to recommit a change in the practical working of the enterprise had reported "that they saw no reason, to recommit pointed in January last "to look into the present of "dition and practical working of the enterprise, had reported "that they saw no reason, to recomme "a change in the practical working of the enterprise." The Rev. Dr. Maclay having resigned be position as President of the Union, the Re Dr. Armitage had been elected in his place. No effort had been spared to advance the revision of the English Scriptures, and prepare for the Final Cosmittee on the New Testament, and, considering the difficulties under which all have labored, much his been accomplished. The revision of the two Epids to the Thessalonians had been completed, and the book had been stereotyped and printed. A limited number of the Gospel of John had been sent to scholars for examination, and some valuable criticism had been returned. The same course had been pursued with the first three chapters of Matthew. The reviser had refused to deliver the menuscript of other parts of the book, and the Board had been obliged to make other provisions for its completion. A small edition of Ephesians had been bound and circulate for criticism. Thirteen chapters of the Actor of the Apostles had been stereotyped, or put in type for stereotyping. The Epistle to the Hebrews had gone into the hands of the stereotyper, or put in type for stereotyping. The Epistle to the Hebrews had gone into the hands of the stereotyper, and rapid progress had been made upon it. The revision of the Book of Job had been completed, and it had been stereotyped in different forus, and carried through the press. Of the Spanish Scriptures the revision had been sompleted from I Corinthians iv. 9, to Hebrows via. Comparatively little had been accomplished in these vision of the German Scriptures. The Monthly and Quarterly Reporters, the organs of the movement which they had prepared, and which they recommended for its adoption, providing for the early appointment of the final Committee with the successing of the Book of the Book and Instructions under which they will be structed to acc.

1. Th

Proofs of each chapter, as revised by the Committee, shallb

and returned to the Committee for recamination before an pletica and preparation for the press.

5. As soon as each book is completed, it shall be delivered by Board to be copyrighted and published in The Ribb the Ecosy tee, under the coliterial supervision of accomputent scale who shall be chosen by the Board for that purpose, with 2 advices and consent of the Final Committee.

6. The Committee shall keep a record of its proceedings as report monthly to the Board, and, when they wish, the Board shall employ a Secretary to record for it the denherations and colours of the Committees under their direction.

In making the revision, the Committee of Rovisers shall be governed by the following general rules and

In making the revision, the Committee of Revisers shall be governed by the following general rules and special instructions:

1. The exact meaning of the Greek text, as expressed to thee with understood the Striptores in that tongue, when they were its written, must be translated by corresponding with phrases and scitteres, so far as they can be found in the Edgish language, with the least possible obscurity or indefinite.

II. The revision shall be made from the received Greek tel-trically edited, and published by Bageter and Sons, etc. dition of 1851, with known errors corrected. The tel-mwa errors shall be the general consent of the critical edited

allI. The English version, as published by the American 30 still. The English version, as published by the American Eversicity, in their collated collision of 13-5, shall be the basis of versions and only such allerations from it shall be made as the xact meaning and force of expression of the inspired test as the present state of the English language require.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

1. The Committee may commence with any book which has been air ady submitted for general criticisms.

2. With reference to other books, which the Board has as previously ordered to be printed for criticism, the Committee that select one revision respectively of each, and recommendation to Board for printing.

ment, including the authorities, shall be read aloud in the Certifice, and duly considered before any cause is a finally decided by the committee shall not adopt any change which me have been made in the includent terminos, unless they deem is an increasement upon the English version and them they deem is a merce time proved by them.

As then the Committee have commenced the revision of any other body hock, they shall not allow the revision of any other body acray the completion of the first and its proparation that prove at the earliest period practicable. This rule, however, and not to be so interpreted as to interfere with the examination of the proper tradition of any word or phrase in every passage in which is committee with the exallest determination possible of the proper tradition of any word or phrase in every passage in which is committee at the results of the shall be fiven in the fundish version a made, he attentifies for it shall be given in the form of notes, adapted in an possible to English readers, which notes shall be pushed with the first collider of the work. It will also be defined, understood that where there is no change no note is admissible and either in unification of the work. It will also be defined, and that the sole object of every note shall be published, and that the sole object of every note and be the publicage, and critical justification of the change to which it refers.

7. When controverted points arise, involving the line of with phrases, it shall require a ungentity of the Committee to define points of meeting and addominant for published of their points of meeting and addominant worker matters necessary to the thorough and experiment accomplishment of the revision provided and, while his link in the second publishment of the revision provided and, while his link in the second publishment of the revision provided and, while his link in the second of the second of

The Bible Revision Association was a valuable and the Bible Revision Association was a valuable believe to the movement, and its cash remittances believe increased from \$500 to \$1,000 per month. The Association, too, had been a great moral supports the movement also.

The contributions to the Library had been less than

on previous years.

On motion, the report and plan were laid on the table, until the report of the Committee of Investigation into the charges preferred against the Union by is inte President, the Rev. Dr. Maclay, was heard.

The Rev. Dr. Lyap of Kentucky, Chargest of the Committee, then submitted the report. The document